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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1910.

THE gravity of the occasion, and the importance of the issues at stake warrant a return to the consideration of the interference with legitimate British trade which is represented by the establishment of the Canton Opium Monopoly. Three weeks have elapsed since the duty on prepared opium, as it is termed, was instituted, and though much correspondence has taken place between the merchants interested and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Committee who are championing the cause of the traders here and the British representatives at Peking and Canton, as well as with the Foreign Office, no tangible results have been obtained. As a matter of fact, the absence of result is most disquieting, and the little that is known of the "official" attitude taken by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking and of H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton is certainly disappointing.

The question is not a new one. It has been raised, discussed and settled with more or less promptitude at least half-a-dozen times within the first ten years of the present century, and it has been known under several guises practically since the British came to trade with China. In the early years of last century Chinese dislike of the whole connection with "foreign" countries screened itself behind the opposition to one item in particular, and the immutable principles of morality were invoked to cast a stigma on those who supplied the people,

in defiance of the law, with the means of gratifying their desires. At that time, of course, the trade was not legal, but though subsequently legalised it has been a frequent source of contention, not always as a question of morality, but more often as a question of finance. And so it is revived again. The Provincial Government, with the old-time plausible excuse of suppressing an evil habit, has granted a monopoly which will operate against foreign opium, and the foreign merchants are invited to infer that native opium will be treated likewise. Probably the provincial authorities are sincere in their desire to eradicate the opium vice, but when it is remembered that this monopoly will bring to the provincial exchequer something over three lakhs of dollars the suspicion will naturally arise that financial considerations rather than altruistic motives prompted the course adopted. The figures prove this. The Indian opium imported annually into Canton and the interior amounts to somewhere about sixteen thousand chests—12,000 Bengal and 4,000 Malwa. Most of this, of course, goes to the interior, and if three hundred dollars be levied on each chest, simple arithmetic shows that the revenue from this source will reach 4,800,000 dollars. Deduct the percentage for the monopolist or the bureau, the total left is quite a respectable windfall to any treasury. We have previously expressed doubt that native opium would be affected by this imposition, and the suspicion is strengthened by the official statement published by the Provincial Government, in which it is explained that special men will be deputed to watch sales at Kwong Chow and Swatow (in the eastern part of Kwantung), but it will not be necessary to send a special man to the western district of the province. Native opium which comes from Yunnan would naturally pass into the province from the west, but that part is not to be watched. As we stated before, the authorities may be honest, but their action is certainly not free from suspicion.

The most unfortunate feature of the whole affair is that the foreign merchants engaged in this trade have no longer the support of their official representatives in resisting the interference of Chinese authorities. Previously the British Consuls at Canton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Fox, took vigorous steps to frustrate the various Chinese designs on this trade, but the old generation has passed away, and Mr. Jamieson, a most capable official, who has just been honoured by the King, is now on the Shanghai. His view does not coincide with that adopted by his predecessors, and we understand that he has declared that so long as the duty remains "non-differential" he will not interfere. It should not be difficult for the traders concerned to demonstrate beyond fear of contradiction that the duty is differential in its operation, and moreover, that the fact of collecting the tax on raw opium is in itself a distinct violation of the Treaty. But, apart from that, the subject should be treated from a broad standpoint. It is an unwarrantable interference with British trade, a trade which is legitimate, and in consequence of the security given by the convention merchants have been induced to invest large sums of money. The honour of Great Britain is at stake. Her prestige is again threatened. Will she, after the financial sacrifices already made in India, allow herself to be cajoled by meretricious promises and pretences. We hope not.

[Since the above was written we have learned that Mr. Consul JAMIESON has lodged a protest with the Viceroy of Canton against the Canton Opium Monopoly on the ground that it is an infringement of treaty obligations.]

Byzack's Hippodrome and Circus is expected to pay a return visit to Hongkong next week.

We have received from Mr. Ching Shan Chan, a market stall-holder, excellent samples of water melons and musk melons, luscious fruit which should be appreciated at present.

Six Chinese who stowed away from Canton by the s.s. *Horizon* without the amount of their passage money were fined \$10 each by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

The rishia coolie charged with preventing a co-worker from plying for hire again appeared before Mr. B. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. As the complainant failed to appear, the defendant was dismissed.

Mr. Leo A. Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton, returned from leave by the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, and will spend a few days in Hongkong before returning to his duties at Canton.

After a very lengthy absence the typhoon signals were hoisted yesterday, and the consequent restlessness among the shipping was noticeable. The smaller craft made their way to the shelter at Causeway Bay.

We have received from the American Consulate General the following typhoon warning sent from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving W.

Investigations made by the Aberdeen police concerning the reported murder at Deep Bay have led to the discovery of the fact that the three men described by the boatman whose wife was thrown overboard have disappeared.

A small boy who was convicted by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday of stealing a silk jacket and an alarm clock from a Chinese woman was sentenced to 48 hours' detention and twelve strokes of the birch.

Four months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a houseboy who stole a quantity of old coins and a lace curtain from his mistress, who resides in the Old Bailey.

The Yokohama Office of the C.P.R. received a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India*, which left Vancouver on the evening of the 15th ultimo, reporting all well and that the commander expected to reach Yokohama to-day. At the time this message was despatched the vessel was 700 miles distant from Japan.

The Treasury was enriched by \$900 yesterday, which was paid in at the Magistracy as fines for smuggling opium. A man who arrived from Canton by the s.s. *Futaba* with a quantity of compound in his possession was fined \$500, and a woman from the same city who arrived by the *Sun Cheung*, and also carried a quantity of opium in her belongings, was fined \$400.

Another victim of the common, and one would think almost universally known, bank note trick, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday as complainant. The man victimised says he was approached by four men, one of whom asked him if he would be so good as to change \$1,000. He agreed, and left \$129 with the strangers as a guarantee of good faith. On opening the envelope handed him at a money-changer's, he found that it was filled with waste paper, and on returning to the place where the men were to await him, he found they had fled. The matter was reported to the West Point police and four men were arrested. They appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, the first on a charge of larceny by trick, and the other three with being accessories after the fact, and with receiving. The hearing of the case comes on to-day.

A striking example of the fatuity of the Chinese even where their own interests are affected has come to light in reference to a Shanghai firm's exhibits at the Nanking Exposition. Through the usual channel this firm in common with others received an invitation to send exhibits, and on Saturday afternoon of goods intended for display was deposited at the railway station for transportation. No sooner, however, had the goods left the Station and passed into the territory than the likin authorities swooped down and demanded their toll. Very naturally this was refused, for the firm in question took up the attitude that their exhibits were being sent quite as much for the benefit of the Exposition as for their own. Only a couple of hours remained before the train by which these goods had been consigned was to leave, and the likin officials remaining as obdurate as ever. A communication was despatched to the Tao-tai. This, however, proved of no more avail, for the latter declined to intervene in a matter appertaining to the likin officials, and it was therefore found impossible to send the exhibits by the intended train. It is not known whether the matter has been settled yet, nor would a reasonable settlement at this late time of day be at all satisfactory, as after the annoyances they have been put to the members of this firm cannot be expected to be at all enthusiastic about the Exposition. It is a noteworthy episode, and shows how blind the Chinese are to this day even to their own interests.

The Japanese Government has decided not to make any claim against China for the damage to the Japanese Consulate at Changsha during the recent riots. The disturbance, says the Peking correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, was of a sporadic nature, having been started by the poor people on account of the scarcity in the supply of rice. The outbreak cannot be regarded as having any political significance, such as an anti-Japanese or anti-foreign movement. The Japanese Government, therefore, respecting the existing friendship between Japan and China, has decided to refrain from taking any action which will be likely to offend the feelings of the people of Hunan, and will not make any claim upon the Chinese Government for the damage done to the Consulate, nor make any demand for the punishment of the responsible officials, which is to be left entirely to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Ijima, Japanese Minister in Peking, has accordingly visited the Waiwupa and communicated to the Chinese authorities the views of the Japanese Government. The Minister, however, demanded an assurance from the Chinese Government that everything will be done to preserve peace in the Hunan district, and agreed to the wishes of the Chinese Government that the claims for compensation made by the Japanese residents in Changsha, who suffered damage or loss in connection with the riots, should be settled by the local authorities. A similar policy has, says the *Japan Chronicle*, been followed by the British Minister at Peking in regard to the British claims.

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## TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received Prince Tsai Tao and the members of the Chinese Military Mission.

Prince Tsai Tao handed an autograph letter from the Prince Regent congratulating the Emperor on his eightieth birthday.

The Emperor returned the visit and conferred a number of decorations on the Prince and on members of the Mission.

## NEW PERMANENT FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

## RECORD SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 27th.

The American Congress has closed with a record of legislation described as surpassing any Congress since the Civil War.

The Republicans opine that President Taft's prestige has been restored and the party prospects at the Congressional elections are regarded as more hopeful.

## CHINA AND RUSSIA.

SUNGARI DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

LONDON, June 28th.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that China has intimated her readiness to accept Russia's standpoint with regard to the question of the navigation of the Sungari and she has also indicated her desire to cultivate neighbourly relations. As a result of these advances there will be embodied a fresh convention which, however, owing to technicalities, cannot be drafted before the autumn.

## EASTERN LINER OVERDUE.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Austrian Lloyd Far Eastern liner "Trieste" is seven days overdue from Bombay. It is thought probable that her machinery has broken down.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

LONDON, June 28th.

In the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Army Estimates the Opposition denounced the Mediterranean Command, to which Sir Ian Hamilton was appointed last week, as useless, and declared that the appointment was made simply to save the Government's face.

Mr. Haldane vigorously defended the appointment, and explained that the duties would include the inspection of Colonial forces from Hongkong to Bermuda.

## ANOTHER ABERDEEN MURDER.

Early yesterday morning the police at Aberdeen were notified that a Chinese woman had been murdered in that village. They proceeded to make inquiries, and later in the day they learned that the man who is supposed to have committed the murder had been found drowned. It appears that the suspect met his death while attempting to escape from the scene of the crime.

## A FATAL FIGHT.

At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, near the theatre at Yau-mai, three Chinese attacked a countryman with bamboo and stones. After giving him a severe thrashing they left him lying senseless on the road, and he expired shortly afterwards. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. They appeared before the Court yesterday and were remanded.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the V.R.C. was held in the Club's Gymnasium last evening. Mr. A. Rodger presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. L. Bridger (Acting-Secretary), A. A. Claxton (Acting Treasurer), C. D. Silas, L. E. Lammert, H. B. Bridger, T. Meek, T. E. Pearce, A. McKirdy, W. A. Crake (Committee), and a large number of members.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, The printed report and statement of accounts having been in your possession for several days, I will with your permission adopt the usual custom, and take them as read. I have to crave your indulgence for the delay in convening this meeting, and hope the late date has caused no inconvenience. The working of the various departments, viz. the Bathhouse, Boathouse, Gymnasium and Bar, has been very fully reported on by the respective Sub-Committees, and the analysed results of the whole may, I think, be considered very satisfactory. It is pleasant to note that more enthusiasm has been shown in the rowing section during the boating season. It is to be hoped that the interest which has now been created may continue, and that more scratch races will be held next season, which are certainly instrumental in bringing out new oarsmen. The Victoria Regatta held early in December proved a very successful undertaking, and it is hoped may become an annual affair. It appears that our oarsmen are handicapped in interport four-oared races, owing to some of the clubs having boats with finer lines. This should have the attention of the new committee.

The aquatic sports and water polo matches were a great success; the Polo Shield was won by us after a hard fought and well contested match with the C.Y.C. in the final. (Applause). The Lusitano Club and the Boys Own Club very sportingly entered a team each; both teams did well considering their weights and ages. We hope to see them again this season, and going strong. (Applause). The Annual Aquatic Sports were exceptionally successful and attractive, and the great interest taken in them was no doubt due to the presence of a worthy representative team from Shanghai. This enabled us to have interport events, which were well contested and enjoyed alike by competitors and spectators. In the end, Hongkong managed to win the rubber, and to lay claim to the Shanghai flag. The gymnasium has been the means of enabling those members so inclined, to put in a good amount of work, which I am sure they will realize later on as energy spent in the right direction. It is matter for regret that the gymnasium is not more universally taken advantage of. I trust that this year will show a decided improvement in this direction, and I should like to take this opportunity of urging the younger members especially, to go in for gymnastics with enthusiasm, and thus "make hay while the sun shines." The Boxing Tournaments are always more or less attractive, and I hope they may be continued, and that more members, particularly the younger ones, will come forward and enter for purely amateur events next season. I may mention here, that these Challenge Cups for different weights have been promised by old boxing members of this club. The Athletic Sports were held on the football ground as usual, and provided a good day's sport. The different events were well contested, and the spectators seemed to enjoy the meeting equally as well as the competitors. On the whole, I think we may congratulate ourselves on what we have achieved in the way of carrying through successfully under our auspices, sports on land and water during the period under review, which gave pleasure to the competitors, and were seemingly much appreciated by the onlookers. The Bar Accounts show the proportion of net profit compared with the gross earnings to be somewhat less than last year. This is accounted for to a certain extent, by the increased wholesale price of alcoholic liquors. Then there has been a much larger consumption of aerated and mineral waters, which return less profit in proportion to sales, but this point I think we may consider a step in the right direction. Turning to the statement of accounts, it seems to be very clearly stated, and in my opinion shows the club to be in a good sound financial position. Doubtless you will have noticed that the accounts have been put in order and audited this year by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants. This, I am sure, will meet with the approval of the members, and should give general satisfaction to all concerned. You will observe in the general working account that the sum of \$395.91 has been written off for depreciation, and \$377.50 standing against the old bath platform, has been entirely written off. Notwithstanding this, we show a credit balance of \$1568.84. Then you will notice, on the 31st December, there were outstanding accounts to the amount of \$2253.03, which seems a large sum. This, I am glad to say, has since been collected. Sundries again look high, but the very long list of items in this account has been checked and passed as correct. I am pleased to say that the membership is steadily increasing, and when the new bathhouse is completed and in working order, it is probable that the number will be further increased. I desire on your behalf and my own, to thank the honorary secretaries, treasurers, the members of the various committees, and those gentlemen who assisted us in acting as officials, for their respective valuable services willingly rendered in different capacities and occasions, thus helping to promote the best interests of this club, and also the gentlemen of the colony who kindly presented prizes, or contributed towards any of our sports meetings. I have placed everything as clearly as I can before you, but before proposing the adoption of the

report and accounts, should further information be required, I will give it to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. H. A. LAMMERT seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. FRANK LAMMERT proposed that Mr. A. Rodger should be re-elected Chairman.

Mr. R. L. BRIDGER seconded, and the cheers which followed proclaimed the satisfaction of members that their well-tried and proven Chairman was re-elected without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the election of Mr. Frank Lammert as Secretary.

Mr. JAMIESON seconded, and the hearty applause succeeding was significant of the fact that Mr. Lammert had come "into his own again," and that he was welcomed by members.

Dr. Kew said that many members of the Club were complaining about the oldest Club in the Colony not having a boat suitable to race in against other Clubs. Stationary and refreshments were large items in the accounts, and as regarded the staging which had been erected for different events which had taken place in the gymnasium, he knew from experience that they could have been erected for half the price by calling for tenders. He threw this out as a suggestion to the incoming committee.

The CHAIRMAN said the incoming committee would surely take notice of the remarks made by Dr. Kew because every one was trying to work for the good of the Club, and any remarks of members to the committee would be appreciated.

Mr. SILVA NETTO—Mr. Chairman.—The CHAIRMAN—You endorse what Dr. Kew says?

Mr. NETTO—Yes.

Mr. STOLZ—I propose we get on to business; we are wasting time.

The CHAIRMAN—We must get on. We have a lot of business to do.

Mr. CHIEF proposed the re-election of Mr. A. A. Claxton as hon. treasurer.

Mr. SILAS seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. NETTO—Have I the right to speak now?

The CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. MEER—Sit down just now.

Mr. NETTO—Sit down yourself.

Mr. LAMMERT—I object to Mr. Silva Netto speaking while we are balloting.

The CHAIRMAN—We will hear you, Mr. Netto, later on.

Mr. NETTO—I may not have the stomach for it.

The CHAIRMAN—You might put what you have to say down in writing coupled with Dr. Kew's remarks. If you do the committee will take notice of it, but you won't have the pleasure of hearing yourself speak (laughter).

Mr. NETTO—You won't hear me. I think I have a right to be heard as well as anybody else.

The election of a general committee was then proceeded with, and during the ballot.

Mr. SILVA NETTO said what he had to say.

The CHAIRMAN said he wished he could speak as well as Mr. Netto. There were several outstanding accounts due to the Club, and if Mr. Netto would put his ability to good use he might help the Club very much.

Mr. NETTO—My capacity as a hustler is very limited.

The CHAIRMAN—I am disappointed. I thought you would have been the very man.

During an interval which succeeded, Mr. Claxton stated that debentures for the new swimming bath totalling \$16,875; that was, \$1,675 at \$25 each. These debentures were all due, and he had only collected \$9,570, leaving a balance not yet paid of \$7,305 which he trusted would be paid as early as possible.

The ballot for the general committee resulted in the following being elected—Mr. H. A. Lammert, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. R. L. Bridger, T. Meek, A. McKirdy, W. A. Crake, A. N. Kemp, L. E. Lammert and G. L. Duncan.

The balloting committee was then ballotted for, with the following result—Messrs. H. A. Lammert, J. Forbes, F. A. Mackintosh, C. D. Silas, H. U. Sayer, H. Reeves, A. J. Mackie, W. Dunrich, A. H. Carroll and W. Anderson.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. H. L. Bridger, Mr. C. D. Silas, the retiring committees and Mr. A. Rodger, Chairman.

## THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

The following letter was written to the editor of *The Times*—

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out some erroneous statements which appeared in a letter by Mr. Pauling published on March 22 in your columns on the subject of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, tending to create an impression that Japan was opposed to the construction of this railway line?

Members of this kind have recently taken shape, and, I am afraid, may have found evidence in many quarters, though there does not exist the slightest fact to countenance such an accusation. The fact is that Japan did not oppose the building of the railway line, but only wishes to have a share in the supply of material, engineers, &c., for the proposed line, and a point of the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, a proposal which, far from affecting injuriously the original plan, will stimulate the economic development of Manchuria.

Your correspondent also asks why China should not develop her own resources within her own territory. Surely no attempt has ever been made on the part of Japan to interfere with these natural rights of China. On the other hand, it must be remembered that there exists a treaty binding China not to construct railways in competition with the South Manchuria Railway, and it is on this solid ground that Japan has in the past striven for the observance of her own rights. In any case Japan has not only always strictly avoided coming into collision with British interests, but would, on the contrary, be very pleased to see such interests take an active share in the development of Manchuria.

PROF. SATYUO OKAMATSU,  
Director of the S. M. Railway Co.,  
Tokyo, May 7th.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 28th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FROST (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED ILLEGAL FIRM.

The action brought by the Tung Sang Wing firm against Chow Chiu Kit to recover the sum of \$13,034.17 for monies had and received by the defendant and for the use of the plaintiff, and converted by the defendant to his own use, concluded.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell).

After hearing the evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

S. Greenfield, rattan furniture dealer, of Pedlar Street, brought action against Clara Blanche of No. 4, Gage Street, to recover \$41.20, damages suffered by reason of the defendant's breach of contract in refusing to accept certain matting which she had purchased.

Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office).

Mr. Smith informed the Court that the claim was for breach of a contract in refusing to take delivery of certain matting which was sold by plaintiff to defendant. A boy from defendant's house called on the plaintiff and said his mistress wanted some matting sent up. Plaintiff was not in the shop, but his No. 1 went to defendant's house with two or three rolls, and Miss Blanche selected one and pointed out the room which she wished covered.

The boy said he had not enough matting to cover all the room, but he would get some more from the shop. The man who accompanied him set to work to put down what was there, and the next morning he took up the rest of the matting. When the No. 1 arrived at the house defendant said she would not have the matting, and he was simply turned out.

Evidence in support of plaintiff's case was then adduced.

Mr. Dixon, in opening the defence, stated that plaintiff's boy took two samples of matting to defendant's house, and she accepted one. The boy started to put it on the floor, and found it was too small. Defendant asked him if he had any more, and he said he did not think so. She said she could not accept the matting, and the boy said he would go to the factory to see if he had any other kind. Defendant said, "Very well, bring me up samples to-morrow morning." The boy did not return until three o'clock on the following afternoon, when he arrived with the matting which he had taken away.

His Lordship said he believed the story of defendant, and gave judgment for her with costs.

## AMERICAN CONSULAR CHANGES.

Mr. George E. Chamberlin, the American Consul at Swatow, has been transferred to Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlin was Vice Consul-General at Singapore from January, 1908, till March, 1910, and since the latter date he has been Consul at Swatow.

Mr. Charles Louis Loos Williams, at present Vice Consul at Newchwang, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Chamberlin at Swatow.

Mr. Williams was appointed a student interpreter in China on March 17th, 1903, Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai in July, 1906, Vice Consul-General at Chefoo in September, 1907, and Vice Consul at Newchwang in July, 1909. He is a son of Mr. E. J. Williams, who is well known in China, being for many years Chinese Secretary of Legation at Peking, and now Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State at Washington.

## A BURGLAR AND A POLICEMAN.

Mr. Jackson of Ipoh being away from home, Mrs. Jackson and her two daughters were sleeping in the same apartment. At about 1.30 in the morning Miss Ade Jackson's slumbers were disturbed by a noise in the room. Upon sitting up in bed she saw the figure of a man.

A Chinaman who had adopted a rather unusual means of progression by crawling on all fours along the floor, past the bed. Summing up the situation without a moment's hesitation, this courageous young lady resorted to prompt action. She sprang out of bed and seized the skulking Chinaman by the back of the neck, and at the same time shouted to her sister to turn up the lamp. Both Mrs. and Miss Jackson then came to Miss Ade's assistance and between them managed to cow the man.

The next move was to inform the police of the affair, and the Tukang Ayer's services were requisitioned for this mission. It seems almost a travesty of the term to designate the diminutive specimen of a Malay policeman who was deputized for the task, a "representative" of the police force. However, there is a saying which runs "little and good," but this man was living contradiction to the old adage. He was the very incarnation of nervousness and "funk"—if we may be permitted the expression—and apparently calculated his abilities to accomplish the task before him by the size and physical appearance of the quarry with whom he was called upon to deal, and came to the decision that he was not equal to the call to be made upon him. He pleaded that the man might have dangerous confederates lurking about, and being perhaps a man of wit and irresponsible imagination, no doubt conjured up vivid visions of what might happen. But he was a man of resource, whatever his other failings might have been, and he proposed a theory, which he, no doubt, thought practicable and reasonable. It was that the Misses Jackson should accompany him and the prisoner to the station! (Times of Malaya.)

## MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 28th.

## ECCLIASTICAL COURT ESTABLISHED.

For the first time in the history of the Colony, an Ecclesiastical Court has been established here. The Court came into being on Saturday last at 5 p.m., the inaugural ceremony being held at the Bishop's Palace in the presence of a large and representative attendance.

The Court was established so that justice might be done the memory of Colonel Mesquita, the hero of Passalote, who, through committing suicide, was buried in unconsecrated ground. The declining years of the brave Colonel were brimful of tragedy. His steps were dogged by assassins who murdered his wife and younger daughter, and seriously wounded an elder daughter and a son. Grief-stricken and fearful, the distressed Colonel put an end to his miseries by drowning himself in a well.

But this rash act had its posthumous effects, for the Ecclesiastical Authorities would not sanction his burial in God's acre, and the hero was laid to rest, as already stated, in unconsecrated ground.

But his surviving daughter has never lost an opportunity to bring her father's fate before the Ecclesiastical Authorities and to pray that his remains should be exhumed and buried with the honours befitting his rank in a Christian cemetery.

After the formation of the Court, the deceased Colonel's case was considered. The Bishop of Macao, after referring to many articles of Church law, said the Court found that Colonel Mesquita was unconscious of his act, and that they would allow his exhumation and re-burial in the cemetery.

It is reported that on August 24th, the anniversary of the day on which Colonel Mesquita and his men assaulted and carried the Passalote Fort in 1849, the Colonel's remains will be exhumed and re-buried in consecrated ground with fitting military honours. Public subscriptions are being raised to erect a monument over the hero's grave.

## NEW CONSUL AT CANTON.

Senhor Carlos d'Assumpcao has left for Canton to take over the duties of Portuguese Consul-General in that city.

## AN ENGINEERING DIFFICULTY.

The Home Government is said to have remitted an amount for the purchase of a dredger, but the contribution is so small that it would scarcely buy a "has been." We have two hopper barges which were to be used in the dredging of the harbour, but their mechanism, apparently, is beyond the skill of the engineer-in-charge of harbour works, for he does not seem to know how to open the bottoms of the hoppers to discharge his cargoes of mud. The vessels are now lying, like white elephants, near the steamer wharves.

## WEIGHTY DOCUMENTS.

Senhor Miranda Guedes, Director of Public Works, left for Home to-day. He is said to have left in charge of a commercial agency here about two tons of documents relating to the harbour works, which are to be sent to Lisbon. These documents were to have been sent via Siberia, but the question of freight decided the Government to ship them. I think it was the English writer, Charles Dickens, who described so realistically the workings of the Circumlocution Office. Well, that office appears to have been exceptionally busy in Macao, as well as in Lisbon. And while letters and plans have been travelling backwards and forwards, our harbour has been sitting up. Dredging operations may begin in earnest some day, but it will probably be in the day of a younger and more energetic generation.

## THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The support which the Hongkong University has received beyond the Colony is typified by the following letter addressed to the Editor of the Peking Gazette:

"Sir,—Will you be good enough to allow me some space in your valuable paper to draw attention to the Hongkong University, now in process of construction?"

"We have all of us read much about it already, but I should like to draw your attention to some salient features of the scheme, which, in my opinion, should commend itself to residents of this Colony, particularly the Chinese."

1. The founder of the proposed University is a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Modj (now Sir Hormuzjee Modj). He has been a merchant in Hongkong for over fifty years, and it is his intention to bear the cost of all the University buildings at whatever cost (estimated at \$300,000).

2. His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Lady Lugard (his wife), the Viceroy of Canton, and European and Chinese residents alike have given the scheme their whole-hearted support, and an endowment fund of 14 million dollars has now been collected.

3. The University will receive a Royal Charter from the British Government, so as to be on an equal footing with the most modern Universities in England. The very best professors will be employed.

4. The cost to each student, including board and lodging within the College precincts, will be \$40 to \$50 a year only, i.e., one-fifth of the usual expenditure in England.

5. Subscribers of \$10,000 will be entitled to nominate one student for education at the University free of charge.

Since the abolition of the Queen's Scholarship in the Straits Settlements, our promising boys have had no higher careers open to them than mere clerkships at Government or mercantile offices. The Hongkong University will enable them to acquire a learned profession, such as medicine and engineering, at a minimum cost.

If Peking people subscribe \$50,000, they will be entitled to send at least one student there annually free of charge. I appeal to those interested in higher education and the best interests of the Colony to support me in collecting this fund, towards which I have much pleasure in contributing \$1,000.—Thanking you in anticipation, Yours, etc.,

Peking, June 16th. GOR TALK CHEN.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BIG GAME HUNTING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Being greatly interested in the wonderful specimens of fauna and flora to be found in Hongkong and its surroundings, I am writing to elicit information regarding the alleged shooting in the New Territory, on Sunday last, of some extraordinary carnivorous animal which, judging from the description to be found in the columns of your contemporaries, is at present unknown to zoologists. That the New Territory has hitherto proved a fruitful field for the discovery of these unique specimens has been amply borne in upon us of late. In fact, I am credibly informed that it is not more than six weeks ago that a species of python with innumerable legs was seen in the precincts of a well-known sporting club in Kowloon, by one of its habitués. On another occasion a peculiar species of rat was observed after periods of drought, doubtless as a result of the scarcity of water. This latest specimen, however, is indeed a wonderful find, and beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic zoologist. It is undoubtedly a very highly evolved specimen of the vertebrate family, as it was seen to leap 30 feet into the air after the fracture of its spine by a bullet from the deadly .303. What is more wonderful still is its futile attempt to dig its own grave, which it accomplished to a depth of three feet ere it received its quietus. It would be interesting to know if during its sojourn in this land it had become imbued with the customs of the country and procured its coffin beforehand.—I am, Sir, Yours sincerely,

"ORE ROTUNDO."

## PYGMIES IN NEW GUINEA.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The expedition sent by the committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union to explore the great snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea has now reached the field of its inquiries; and news has just been received that it has already made a discovery which should prove of remarkable interest to all naturalists and to anthropologists in particular. At an elevation of about 2,000 ft. they have come across a tribe of pygmy people, the average height of whom is about 4 ft. and though at present too definite details have been received, there can be little doubt that they belong to that division of the human race known as the Négritos. The occurrence of Négritos in the Papuan sub-region has in the past been a subject of much discussion, and the view that they did not occur there has been widely accepted by anthropologists. The present discovery will account for the presence of various anomalous races in the remote parts of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Hitherto these people have only been known to inhabit three widely separated areas—viz., the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; the northern portion of the Malay Peninsula; where they are known as Semangs; and certain areas in the Philippines Islands, in particular the northern Island of Luzon. In all these districts the characteristics of this race are astonishingly uniform, practically no adult over 5 ft. in height being met with, while the women rarely exceed 4 ft. The main features of this marked type of the human race, apart from their small size, is the very dark colour of their skin (approaching, as one observer has remarked, the colour of a newly blackened stove), the extremely broad nose, the breadth being about equal to the height, and the frizzly hair, which grows in isolated "peppercorn" tufts all over the scalp. They are in no sense dwarfs, but convey rather the impression of small but otherwise well-developed men. Slight differences exist as regards the proportion of the limbs as compared with Europeans; the arms being relatively longer, but this feature is not nearly so marked as in the case of the Central African pygmies.

Our knowledge of this curious people shows that in habits they are nomadic, nowhere tilling the ground, but depending for their living entirely on their skill in hunting and fishing. Their chief weapon is the bow, their arrows being generally poisoned with the famous "poison" or other similar vegetable poison in some cases a species of strychnine. They also make use of the spear and an ingenious form of "spring-gun," which is common to numerous other forest tribes. This is formed by setting a flattened bamboo spear against a bent sapling, which is fastened to a trigger in such a way that it is released by the passer-by stumbling against an invisible string stretched across a game-track. These spears are really set for game, and do not, as the natives are so often accused, serve as a means of defence, such as a broken-off twig placed in a cleft stick. In war these spears are removed, the removal being equivalent to the moving of buoys in a mined channel. The wounds inflicted by these hardened bamboo spears are necessarily serious. The mental qualities of the Négritos are extremely undeveloped, none of them being able to express a higher numerical idea than three, but all observers who have met them unite in saying that they are very clever people, with great ideas and a keen sense of humour.

It is a hospital to be hoped that the confidence has been gained and provided they have not been previously ill-treated. They are not cannibals, and are generally monogamous.

No one who has once seen a Négrito can fail to recognize his characteristics, which are extremely marked; for besides the features already noted, his cranial characters are unmistakable as compared with the Melanesian, the one being long-headed (dolichocephalic), while the other is short-headed (brachycephalic). Another marked difference is their type of house, which is always placed on the ground, and is merely a "lean to" or wind screen, very different from the Papuan huts, which are always raised on piles and frequently communal.

Further details of this very interesting discovery will be eagerly awaited; but the announcement now made is sufficient to show what great additions to our knowledge are likely to result from the work of this important expedition. It is greatly to be hoped that the committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union will receive sufficient financial support in their efforts to obtain funds to enable the expedition to complete their investigations in this unknown region of the world. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. C. E. Fagan (treasurer) or to Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (secretary), at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, S.W.

—The Times.

We understand that Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, goes home on leave on the 16th prox, and that Mr. N. J. Stish has been appointed Acting Chief Manager during his absence.

## PICTORIAL ADVERTISING IN CHINA.

The following interesting facts concerning pictorial advertising in China are taken from the report of an American Consul:

I was impressed with the possibilities of pictorial advertising as a means of promoting American trade in China. The Chinese appear to have a fondness, amounting almost to a veneration, for pictures, and for an art especially excites their attention because of its difference to what they are accustomed to. The people have an especial fascination for calendars, and they never throw away a well-illustrated one, but always keep it in a prominent place. In supplying advertising calendars for China some attention should be paid to the special tastes or prejudices of the people. I was told of one American company which had made a serious mistake in having used pictures of a dog in its advertising posters. Dogs in China are mostly distinguished as street scavengers and are not cherished family pets as in the Occident. Pictorial advertising makes it easier for American manufacturers to popularize their trade-marks, and once a certain trade-mark is popularized no article in that particular line will be bought unless it bears that trade-mark.

The Japanese appear to be imitating American methods of pictorial advertising. It appears to me that American manufacturers, when feasible, should furnish their goods with pictorial advertising purposes. For instance, the sale of kerosene oil in China has been tremendously promoted by furnishing free samples of a cheap type of lamp to burn the oil of the company furnishing these samples. The Chinese are apparently not much given to reading about articles of American manufacture, but when they can see, by attractive illustration or by actual samples, the use of such articles, their conversion to using them is comparatively easy.

## CHINESE BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN GOODS.

A boycott of American goods which is to extend all over China was the plan formulated at a meeting held on May 29th at the headquarters of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in San Francisco, and most of the cablegrams were to be sent to the merchant societies and organizations throughout the Flowery Kingdom asking their aid and co-operation.

The boycott, says an exchange, is to be undertaken by an organization entitled "The League of Justice," formed at the meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce rooms. While officers were selected, their names are being kept secret until such time as the league is of sufficient strength to warrant general publicity. Over 500 of the representatives of Chinese organizations were present at the meeting, all of whom signed the roll of membership.

The reason for the boycott which is to be attempted and the objects of the league were explained by one of the members, as follows:

"The Chinese, not only in San Francisco, but throughout the country in general, have felt for some time that they were not being treated with the justice and equality they have a right to expect. The Chinese residents of this country have felt that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the formation of such an organization as this League of Justice is necessary for the purpose of obtaining a proper recognition of our rights."

"In this matter of placing the detention sheds at Angel Island we feel that we have been treated most unfairly. If we wish to act as witnesses for any of our compatriots who are forced to lose a whole day in going to the island and returning, then on the island we are not granted the courtesy of having a right to expect any because of our commercial standing in this city."

"We have appealed to Washington and have sent representatives there to plead our case before the United States Government; our representative there promised when on his way through this port from China that he would do all in his power for us, and we have received similar assurances from many officials, both Chinese and American. But nothing has been done for us and we are tired of being fed promises. A boycott of American goods in China at the present time would result in a great loss to the commercial interests of the United States, but it is the only way we can show our power and demonstrate that if we are not treated with equality and justice in this country the American merchant can expect no better treatment in ours."

Cablegrams will be sent to-morrow to the commercial organizations of every port in China asking the assistance of a co-operation in the boycott. The cablegrams will be followed by letters and pamphlets giving a full description of the abuses we claim are allowed to exist here against us, and we have no doubt that we will receive the support we seek."

"It is the intention of the organizers of this movement to establish branches in every city in the United States, Canada and Mexico, where there are sufficient Chinese to warrant such a proceeding. The league will take up every complaint of Chinese discrimination against the Chinese and will formulate plans for obtaining justice. We will not interfere in municipal affairs unless there is an extreme case of oppression, but we will devote our attention solely to matters of national importance."

The Washington delegation referred to was sent to the national capital about three months ago and was headed by Lok Tin Ell, one of the most prominent merchants of Chinatown. The complaints of the local Chinese against the placing of the detention sheds at Angel Island were placed before the Secretary of Commerce and Labour and an investigation was promised. The Chinese said that they had received authentic information which caused them to believe that nothing was to be done regarding the return of the sheds to this city, and the League of Justice was then determined upon.

When the Chinese Minister to Washington came through San Francisco about the first of June, he was met by a group of representatives of the local merchants, and he promised to do all in his power to have their wishes granted regarding the return of the detention sheds to a more accessible place.

When the Minister came here several weeks ago to meet Prince Tsi Tao he was questioned regarding what progress he had made in the matter, and his answers are said to have satisfied the merchants that he could be expected to do all that was in his power to return the sheds to this city, and his distinct refusal to interfere in the matter in any way, was also a great disappointment to the local Chinese, and plans were at once set on foot which resulted in the formation of the league.

## MARBONED THREE MONTHS.

## LIFE ON A LONELY ISLAND.

Amongst the passengers on the Howard, Smith Company's steamer *Cornwall*, which arrived at Brisbane from Townsville, en route for the South recently, were Captain M. Phil and Messrs. Dobson, Dobson (mate) and Shapland (engineer) of the schooner *Malchuk*, which was wrecked on Brampton Reef in January last.

In the course of a chat with a representative, the mate of the wrecked ship explained that trouble began on the night of January 9th while the *Malchuk* was on her way from the Solomon Islands to Sydney. The vessel suddenly struck bottom and it was found she was immovable. The stores were removed in the ship's two boats to Brampton Island and a large shelter was erected by means of the ship's sails. The party consisted of 20, three whites and 17 natives. The island was a very small one, and was barren, except for stubby bushes. The time was passed by the white men in sleeping, reading, card playing, and shooting. Sharks came very close, and even allowed themselves to be thrown to the beach in search of the refuse thrown to them, and they often presented excellent shots. Birds were very numerous also, there being many species of them, and some monstrous turtles were secured. The white men read all that could be found on the wreck, and after reading everything once, read the books all over again, and then they read them a third time. All day the men remained in the shelter of the tent to escape the terrible heat, but at night they took a stroll round the island. Rain fell at intervals, which were frequent enough to stave off the fear of thirst. They caught as much of the water as possible, but were only able to secure sufficient for drinking purposes.

At last the marooned party did sight a passing steamer. On February 28th, smoke was seen on the horizon, coming from a vessel bound south, making, apparently, towards the island. Great excitement immediately seized the whole party, black and white alike. A fire was lit in the hope that the smoke would attract attention, and meanwhile the natives yelled and danced like maniacs. But despite all these efforts the steamer passed on out of sight, apparently without their having been noticed. At length, unable to bear the strain longer the white men decided to sail for the Queensland coast, and preparations were made accordingly. Both the boats had been stove in by the buffeting breakers, and so one boat was broken to repair the other. After they had been three months and two days on the island, the trio started off in the repaired boat, which was an open craft, 20 ft. long, and 6 ft. wide, with their little boat enough food to last at least 30 days. Very strong S. E. winds prevailed almost continually, sometimes increasing to a gale. The boat leaked badly, and they were repeatedly shipping seas. As a result, the three were kept constantly bailing. When they were inside the barrier they shipped a big sea which half filled the boat, and almost swamped her. Besides this, they had to contend with great heat during the day, and bitter cold at night, and they were at all times cramped. At one time the weather was so bad that the party had to anchor for about 19 hours. Nevertheless, despite the elements, the 730 miles between Brampton Island and Lucinda Point was covered in seven days, which seemed interminable to the courageous party.

The first landing place was Palm Island, and here they camped for a few hours, afterwards proceeding to Lucinda, and thence to Ingham. Asked what they did to while away the time during the trip, Mr. Dobson said that on looking back, he could not realize how they had passed it. They couldn't sleep; he was sure that he did not have 12 hours' sleep during the whole seven days. They just hoped, and discussed their chances of success, and bailed the water out. With regard to the native crew, who were left on the island, Mr. Dobson said that the steamer *Opala*, which left Sydney for the Solomon Islands on April 30th, would pick them up, reaching them probably about May 5th.

## JAPANESE NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPANSION.

## OPPOSITION BY A JAPANESE.

The *Toyko Keizai* characterizes the armament expansion fever as a chronic disease in the Japanese political world. The fever is subject to fluctuations, continues the journal, and when it is at high pitch all the country joins in the movement for blooded armaments, paying no heed to the financial power of the empire. The consequence is that the people have to groan under the excessive burdens caused by the reckless expansion of armaments. The most objectionable part of the business is that the periodical outburst of the armament fever is not caused by real necessity for the defence of the country, but is started by interested parties who refuse to think of anything but a stronger army and navy. The expansion approved after the conclusion of the late war, while the people were intoxicated from the effects of a victorious campaign, was not warranted by the actual needs of the situation. But at the time the people were not in a mood to listen to any advice, however, well-meant, and the Diet passed without a dissentient voice the Armament Bill as asked for by the Government. Scarcely had two years elapsed when the people began to realize the heavy nature of the burdens imposed on them, and an outcry was raised for a reduction of the military expenditure. This resulted in a postponement of the plan for increased armaments that had been projected.

With a partial restoration of the financial credit of the country of late, continues our contemporary, symptoms of the armament fever have again begun to manifest themselves. There is nothing to warrant enlarged armaments at the present moment; nevertheless the parties interested are doing their best for the consumption of the scheme, which it is not at all improbable will be carried through unless the people take a determined stand against it. The all-out necessity for a stronger Army and Navy is not based on an accurate estimate of the national defences, but on a comparison with the strength of certain Powers with whom there is but a remote possibility of Japan coming into conflict. The existing strength of the Japanese Army would be sufficient against a possible conflict with Russia in the Far East. Similarly, Japan's Navy is strong enough at present for defence of the country, and there is no need for a further extension, unless it be assumed that by some unforeseen turn of events Japan and England will be forced into a struggle for naval supremacy in the Pacific. Of course, nobody can tell what the future has in store in Far Eastern politics, but if Japanese statesmen think that Japan's position in the world cannot be maintained except by a show of military strength their knowledge of statescraft must be called in question. The *Toyko Keizai* is firmly convinced that for the present at least there is absolutely no necessity for the expansion of either the Army or the Navy, despite some plausible reasons advanced.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

## SMALL BUT AMBITIOUS.

The proclamation of Montenegro as a kingdom will take place on August 1.

## LEAVING CARDS AT CHURCH.

The lady mentioned by Father Bernard Vaughan, who instead of going to church sent her card, by way of doing the polite thing, must be referred to a society leader referred to in the *Reverend Frederick Arnold's Reminiscences*. Mr. Arnold confesses that in his youth he was prone to preach too long, and on one occasion at a West-End church delivered a sermon which lasted over an hour. "There was a fashionable countess there that morning, and she quitted the church, leaving a civil message with the headle to the effect that it was all very interesting, but that she was sorry that owing to an important engagement she could not stay any longer."

## OPTUM IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

The consumption of opium is rapidly increasing in the Russian Far East, not only among the Chinese inhabitants, but among the Russian population; and the authorities are becoming seriously alarmed at the outlook. Vladivostok is now full of special opium dens and small vendors of the drug, which is sold without any restrictions.

The Government have decided to take up the matter in earnest, for the consumption of opium has now reached a point at which its danger has become apparent to all; and in all probability legislation will be brought forward at an early date with a view to restricting, and even entirely prohibiting, the importation of opium within the Russian frontier.

## A READY WIT.

The post of Public Orator at Oxford has been held by many eminent men and by one eccentric character—the Rev. William Crooke—about whom quaint legends still linger. Crooke combined the office with a small Wilshire benefice, from which he used to trudge on foot to Oxford. Being dressed in grey leather breeches, and similar unclerical attire, he was occasionally mistaken for a tramp on these marches, and given money by passing philanthropists. Crooke coolly pocketed the coins, together with the unintentional alms. This unconventional divine was a fine Latin scholar, and had a ready wit. As of how he proposed to provide for his large family out of his scanty stipend, he replied: "God 'sendeth the young ravens,' and so He will young Crookes."

## THE HEIR ON TRAMP.

After a three-days' search, the *Mail* says Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould discovered in a ragged, dirty, collarless lad on a bench in the police station at New Britain, Connecticut, their sixteen-year-old son, who ran away from school. The boy, who will one day inherit a large share of the \$15,000,000 left by the late Mr. Jay Gould, arrived at the police station at three o'clock in the morning, and asked for assistance, after having tramped over seventy miles and slept for three nights in outshouses, farm stables, and common lodging-houses. He was starving, and when noticed, and betrayed, he crept to the police station and announced: "I am Edwin Gould, a grandson of Jay Gould," the nearest inebriate suppressed an inclination to laugh, and ordered food to be given to the wanderer.

## PICTURESQUE BUT PATHETIC.

There is a picturesque and pathetic about our Jerusalem correspondent's description of the visit of Prince Eitel Friedrich (the second son of the Kaiser) to the Holy City (says the *Jewish Chronicle*), which will appeal with great force to the Jewish heart. Prince Eitel had gone to Jerusalem to dedicate the new German Hospice and Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives. The Jewish population of the city form more than half the total number of inhabitants. But they and their institutions were forgotten during the pomp and ceremony of the holy visit. The grand procession of Catholics wound its way up the sides of Mount Zion, chanting, as they went, "Rejoice, O daughter of Zion," but the daughters of Zion had been hustled to the back of the crowd, where they stood "striving in poverty and neglect."

## CURIOUS DRUNKENNESS.

A Bill for the treatment of drunkards has been passed by the Legislature of New York State. It confers upon the municipal authorities of New York City power to appoint a Board of Inebriety consisting of seven members, of whom two shall be physicians. The Board must establish a home for inebriates and an industrial colony for inebriates, in addition to opening offices in every borough of Greater New York. These offices must never be closed. Their functions are to keep a record of every arrest for drunkenness. Any man arrested twice within twelve months for inebriety is liable for the terms of the Bill to be sent to a hospital or farm for a period of not less than one and not more than three years. The Board will also have power to consider applications from friends and relatives of habitual drunkards, with a view to placing them in a home for the treatment of inebriety.

## A DEBATED CLAIM.

Is Macadam the inventor of the method of road-making which bears his name? Of course, we believe. Discover of the circulation of "The Blood before Harvey" was born, and thought nothing of it, simply using his discovery as an illustration in some religious polemic. A French writer, without denying the distinction of Macadam, claims that he only popularized the ideas of Tressaguet, an engineer who came from a family of engineers. In 1785 he was actively employed in Paris, but ill-health overtook him, and during the Commune of Paris he and his family were killed. The method of the two engineers, Tressaguet and Macadam, was almost identical, says that Macadam dispensed with Tressaguet's foundation. Without expressing any view as to the merit of the claim now set up on behalf of the Frenchman, it is interesting to note that even elementary French dictionaries contain the words "Macadam," meaning road metal; "macadamisation," and "macadamiser."

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia* arrived at Penang on the 27th instant, at 6 a.m. The P.M. str. *Siberia* left San Francisco on the 23rd instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Manila, and is due to arrive here on the 29th prox.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 1.30 on the 23th instant, and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 30th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 25th instant, and is expected here on or about the 2nd August.

## WRIGHT AND GARRICK'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland.—Advt.



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

**BOWEN ROAD**, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [781]

## TO LET.

**NOS. 2 and 3, GOUGH HILL (104, Peak)**, as one or two HOUSES, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—Messrs. S. J. DAVID & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [782]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 29th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [14]

"GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, HULL, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK."

Captain J. Rafferty, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 4th July, at 3 p.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [780]

## CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

## THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6.47 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [545]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

STIMMSEN & Co.  
Fungkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907 [546]

## PUBLIC COMPANY

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ARTHUR OSCAR BELWYN MANNERS has been LOST.

Serial No. 269-13113/13412-100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [775]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon on MONDAY, 4th July, to consider the proposed extension of plant and premises.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910. [774]

## G. R. MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Colonial Secretary's Office at 2.15 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1910, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898-1909, viz:—

From one WILLIAM GALLAGHER for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises, No. 2, Pak Shui Wan, Shau Ki Wan, under the sign of "THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL."

From one RAMISH DAVID for the transfer to him from one O. E. OWEN of the Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises, No. 29, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, under the sign of "THE KOWLOON HOTEL."

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [779]

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above HOTEL will, as from the 1st July next, be taken over by the Executor of the late Mr. J. W. OSBORNE, and from that date will be under entirely New Management. The New Management will not be responsible for any debts incurred prior to the 1st July by the late Management.

Dated 24th day of June, 1910. [778]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF CARL THEODOR SPEIDEL, late of No. 58, Rue Taibout and No. 44, Rue Desbordes, Valmore, Paris, in the Republic of France, Merchant, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has, by virtue of Section 88 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time to the 30th day of July, 1910, within which all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the above Estate are to send in such Claims.

All Creditors and other persons are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned before the date mentioned.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1910.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Administrator.

760

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

By the Use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & Co. (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

748

## INSURANCES

FEDERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF ZURICH.

THE Undersigned have acted as GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for the past 15 years, and continue to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

DADY BURJOR & Co., General Agents, 28, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. [565]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909 £19,121,510.

I. Authorised Capital ... £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000

Paid-up Capital ... 1,212,500

II. Fire Funds ... 3,204,753

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7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1910. [75]

## TO LET.

NO. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

ALSO OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

## TO LET.

King's BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

## TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.

Apply to—C. A. R. D'ASSUMPCAO, 75, Praia Grande, MACAO.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

## TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.

GODOWN, 18, Dalziel Street.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas, Peak.

"CHELTONDALE," No. 100, PEAK, Fully furnished for September and October, 1910.

No. 2, CONDUT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop), PREMISES at SUMMIT, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE—TOS CHEST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910. [91]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [88]

## TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

## TO LET.

NO. 71, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG & Co., No. 81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [725]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [87]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Kausford Terrace.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1910. [325]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—ABERDEEN V. APCAR & Co., No. 15, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

## TO LET.

NO. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Six-Roomed House, with a Small Garden.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

## TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—COMPRADORE DEPT., Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [90]

## SINGON &amp; Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants' Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, King's Cross Street, (2nd St., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILER REPAIRING WORKS. ARBUTHNOT ROAD, KOWLOON. Sole Agents. 15351

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 5,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,710,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Swatow, Tainan, Amoy, Canton, Kobe, Nagasaki, Fuzhou, Osaka, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [591]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET.

NO. 71, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG & Co., No. 81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [725]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [87]

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Apply to—ABERDEEN V. APCAR & Co., No. 15, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.



*Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.*

**Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.**

**Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.**  
You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

**Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap**  
is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

39

[63-3]

[1134-2

1565



100-443888-100



**TODAY**  
9 P.M.—New No. 1 Bandmann Opera Co. at Theatre Royal.—"The Dollar Princess."

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**  
Monday, 4th July.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Co., at Noon.  
Wednesday, 6th July.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 2:15 P.M.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, Liddell, 28th June—Tientsin 22nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHONGSHING, British str., 2,275, J. Raftery, 28th June—London via Singapore 22nd June, General—Sheehan, Tomes & Co.  
HAINAN, British str., 636, A. M. Stewart, 28th June—Singapore 27th June, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
MEIKONG, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 28th June—Shanghai 25th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
NANSHAN, British str., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 28th June—Calcutta 12th, Penang and Singapore 22nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PRINCE OF WALES, German str., 1,267, D. Reimers, 27th June—Bangkok 21st June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.  
SUIKANG, British str., 1,760, M. Picknell, 27th June—Chingwangtao 20th June, Coal—C. E. & M. Co.  
TAKU MARU, Japanese str., 7,265, Ernest Bent, 28th June—San Francisco 31st May, May, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
TOSHIKAWA MARU, Japanese str., 4,128, N. Iwaki, 27th June—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## CLEARANCES.

**AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
28th June.  
Chongshing, German str., for Swatow.  
Chongshing, German str., for Swatow.  
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.  
Kwangshing, British str., for Swatow.

## DEPARTURES.

28th June.  
ARCADIA, German str., for Straits.  
BANGKOK, German str., for Bangkok.  
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
HAINAN, British str., for Swatow.  
HELEN, German str., for Swatow.  
KASHING, British str., for Swatow.  
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KASHING, British str., for Swatow.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Calm clear weather throughout and smooth sea.  
The British str. *Nanshan* reports: Light southerly winds, smooth sea, cloudy to fine weather.  
The British str. *Chongshing* reports: Variable to light and moderate N.E. winds, sea smooth, weather fine.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

**KOWLOON DOCK.**—*Glora*, *Santa Barbara*, *Chongshing*, *Huangho*, *H.M.S. Whiting*, *Clam*, *Rob. Leary*, *Sui Chong*, *Zafiro*, *Valden*.  
**COSMOGRAPHIC DOCK.**—*Marie*, *Hsing Shin*, *Valden*.  
**TAIKOO DOCK.**—*Kwang Yuen*, *Union*, *Matsu*, *Shaoi*, *Hypocastus*, *Mongolia*.

## STAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

June 3rd—*Brasmar*, *Macham*, *Silesia*, *Sogo*, *Maru*, *Inverie*, *Java*, *Th*—*Benaroch*, *Frederic*, *10th*—*Antenor*, *Atsuta*, *Maru*, *Canada*, *Frederic*, *Simons*, *Kasuga*, *14th*—*Cornwallis*, *Shire*, *Scandia*, *Sogo*, *Santa*, *17th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *18th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *19th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *20th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *21st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *22nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *23rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *24th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *25th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *26th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *27th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *28th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *29th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *30th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *31st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *1st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *2nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *3rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *4th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *5th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *6th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *7th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *8th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *9th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *10th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *11th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *12th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *13th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *14th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *15th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *16th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *17th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *18th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *19th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *20th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *21st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *22nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *23rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *24th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *25th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *26th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *27th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *28th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *29th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *30th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *31st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *1st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *2nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *3rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *4th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *5th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *6th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *7th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *8th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *9th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *10th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *11th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *12th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *13th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *14th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *15th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *16th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *17th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *18th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *19th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *20th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *21st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *22nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *23rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *24th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *25th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *26th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *27th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *28th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *29th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *30th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *31st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *1st*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *2nd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *3rd*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *4th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *5th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *6th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *7th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *8th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, 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*Santa*, *Telamon*, *4th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *5th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *6th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *7th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *8th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *9th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *10th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *11th*—*Brasmar*, *Atsuta*, *Nagasaki*, *Noro*, *Santa*, *Telamon*, *12th*—







